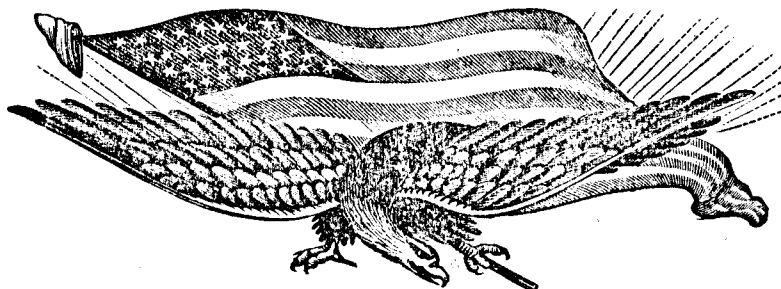


NATIONAL DEAF MUTE GAZETTE.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR ALL.

VOL. I.

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THE National Deaf Mute Gazette

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REPORT

OF THE

Proceedings at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the founding of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and Second Biennial Convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes.

WEDNESDAY, AUG., 28th.

MORNING SESSION.—11:15, A. M. [this late assembling was in consequence of waiting for the arrival of the morning trains and boats, by which a large addition to the hundreds already arrived was expected, and the result justified the expectation.]

The meeting, which assembled in the spacious chapel of the Institution, was called to order by John Witschief, Esq., President, *pro tem*, of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes," who occupied the chair.

The Programme for the three days was then read by M. D. Bartlett of Brooklyn, N. Y., in order that all concerned might make their arrangements in accordance therewith. (We may remark here that the programme was substantially carried out, being only slightly varied

by a few unforeseen circumstances and the state of the weather.)—The attendance of hearing people was rather small during the morning, but was much increased at the subsequent meetings. The addresses, requiring translation into English for the benefit of hearing persons, or into signs for the mutes. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann Church for Deaf-Mutes, and Prof. I. Lewis Peet, of the N. Y. Institution, divided the labor between them. The city Press was fully represented.

Prayer was offered in signs, by the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clerc, of Philadelphia, a son of Prof. Laurant Clerc of Hartford.

The President then delivered the following introductory address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you. Truly, this is a large gathering of persons bereft of hearing. I have seen vast gatherings, far greater than the one now before me, but the persons therein were blessed with the valuable and important sense which we are not permitted to enjoy. Hearing persons are everywhere met by hundreds and thousands, but deaf-mutes are proportionably few in number, and so scattered over the land that it is not a common sight to see them together in a number exceeding, at most, fifty. Hence, on this occasion, the spectacle presented by such an assemblage of deaf-mutes from all parts of the country cannot fail to strike us—more especially the hearing guests present—as imposing and impressive.

We are here to attend the Second Biennial Convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes, and also to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this school and witness the presentation of plate to its retiring principal.

I shall give you a brief history of the Association. At the suggestion of our excellent friend, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's Church, a church for deaf-mutes in New York city, after his consultation with Mr. John Carlin, the well-known mute, on the subject, the mute residents of the city appointed a committee of seven to make necessary arrangements for the organization of the new association and prepare a new Constitution therefor. A general convention of mutes took place at Syracuse in August, 1865, and after the constitution had been considered and passed, officers were elected, as follows: John W. Chandler, for president; John Witschief, for vice president; H. C. Rider, secretary, and ——— Cuddeback, treasurer, and for the board of managers, Messrs. Bartlett, Faber and Jones were chosen.

The new president, Mr. Chandler, however, did not enjoy his full term of office, for he died in March, 1866—only seven months after his election. Though young in years he was a man of mature judgment and indomitable energy; a gentleman in his manners and intercourse with his fellow-beings and a friend to all. His unexpected death deprived the Association of an officer whose deep interest in its welfare augured its success and prosperity; but his characteristic

qualities will, it is hoped, always stimulate the ambition of its future presidents to emulate him in fulfilling the expectations of the Association.

Mr. W. W. Angus, of Indianapolis, Ind., the Orator of the day; and a graduate of the N. Y. Institution was then introduced and delivered his oration.

We could hardly give it in full, even if we were at liberty to do so, on account of its length. We can only give a general idea of it, as the "Empire State Association" intend to publish it in pamphlet form together with the proceedings at the last meeting of the Association, its Constitution, By-Laws and other matter. When it is ready, we will inform our readers about it.

In the course of his oration, Mr. Angus said that the pupils of the Institution aspired to make what they had and were, not the end of their efforts, but the stepping stones to the higher and better. They wished to share in the world's progress and do the work allotted to them by nature. They might not be able to perform what the world calls great actions and astonish nations, still, in a smaller sphere, they had duties no less real and essential to attend to—He alluded to the earlier period of the Institution and the manifold benefits which had flowed from it, and considered that the occasion marked an epoch in man's elevation and development. He concluded by paying a fitting tribute to Dr Peet, the retiring principal, for his zeal and earnest efforts in behalf of deaf-mutes.

The oration was delivered in good style, and read by Prof. Peet as the Orator proceeded. It was well received, being repeatedly cheered.

O. S. Strong, Esq., of New York, one of the Directors of the Institution, then took the platform, and said that, in the absence of Mr. Winthrop, the President of the Board of Directors, who was then in Europe, he felt called upon to say a few words. Mr. Winthrop's time, money and influence had long been given to forward the interests of the Institution, and his absence at that particular time was much to be regretted, both for his own sake and that of those present. In the name of the President and the Board of Directors he cordially welcomed all to the Institution and its hospitalities, and hoped they would make themselves at home and enjoy themselves as much as possible. He retired amidst hearty cheering.

Prof. I. Lewis Peet, the Principal elect, next spoke, giving his ideas to the assembly through the graphic and soul-stirring language of signs, in the use of which he has no superior and but few equals.

"Although thirty years younger than my venerable father, I feel as old in the interest for deaf-mutes and their instruction. A common bond binds us together, and although I can not, with Dr. Gallaudet, say that the language of deaf-mutes is literally my mother tongue, still it comes very near to that. All minds grow, more or less, but their growth depends upon a variety of circumstances. The mind of a person born with all his faculties may be said to grow at birth; that of a deaf-mute generally begins its true growth only at entering school. Such an one may have ideas previous to that time, but they are crude, ill-arranged, and for the most part, sadly at variance with facts. As education is acquired, these original ideas are obliterated and "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind.

I have lived nearly all my life among mutes, and was brought up with them, my father, as is well-known, considering his own family and the pupils under his charge as but a common household, and living in accordance with those views of the matter. I see faces before me now whose owners were the companions of my boyhood, and the sight of them brings back to me many pleasant recollections. I have often been taught by my mute companions. I remember one instance in which something in dispute led me to say that I knew most of the language, and therefore my opinion was more weighty, to which my opponent retorted, that might be, but he knew more of base ball than I did. It may seem a small matter, but we may

learn from it, never to set ourselves up over another, or to under-rate his talents, for while he may not have our talents, yet he may have talents which we lack. I have, as before said, much in common with mutes, so much indeed, that I really find it easier to express myself in their own language of signs than in English.

It is a fact that two men, equally acquainted with both English and the sign language, cannot translate each other accurately either way, or not very much so, and that the two languages have entirely different idioms, the sign language having the advantage, in point of eloquence.

Mr. Hubbard, in his pamphlet, from want of appreciation of the difference in idiom, undertakes to translate ideological signs by giving an English word for every sign, and thus does this beautiful mode of expression great injustice.

The true way to translate signs properly made, is to render the sign idiom into the English idiom. What injustice would have been done Demosthenes and Cicero in the minds of those not familiar with the classics, if their noble works had been given after the method adopted by this novel critic; and, *vice versa*, what would those great orators, if living now, think of English, if their only means of judging of it, were Greek and Latin words, perhaps improperly chosen, following the English order?

Two persons translating the remarks of a deaf-mute, may convey a very different impression of the value of what he says by their mode of translation. The one most just will give their ideas in English that will exactly express them. An amusing instance of incorrect translation of signs occurred here not long since. One of the deaf-mute instructors, noted for his peculiar talent for conveying thought in appropriate signs, was once saying that he was immovable on a certain point. A stranger observing him, inquired what he was saying. One of our domestics who was standing near, replied, "He says that he is an ass."

Mr. Peet, after continuing further in this strain, concluded with allusions to the peculiar character of the convention, the associations it naturally called up, the benefit it would confer upon the members, and the duty they all owed to their *Alma Mater*."

The report is imperfect, but will give a good idea of the substance of Prof. P's remarks. Throughout the whole, the frequent bursts of laughter, and the thunders of applause, proclaimed the appreciation of the *audience* of his eloquence and his happy way of putting things. Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—3 o'clock.—The chapel was much fuller than in the morning, and the heat was quite oppressive, the weather being very sultry and no wind stirring.

The event of the afternoon was to be the presentation of a "solid silver pitcher and two goblets," elegantly engraved, to the venerable Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., long the Principal of the Institution and identified with its history from the beginning, but now compelled to retire from active duty by increasing age and infirmity. The service being a testimonial from his former pupils of their high regard and deep respect for him, their appreciation of the results of his long and arduous labors in the cause of deaf-mute education, to which the largest and best part of his life had been steadily devoted.

The meeting having been called to order, John Witschief, Esq., raised the cloth which had hitherto concealed the testimonial, and presented it to Dr. Peet in the following words:

"Accept this plate which I have the honor to present to you in the name of the subscribers, former and present pupils of the New York Institution as a testimonial of our high appreciation of your long devotion to the instruction of deaf-mutes and of our gratitude for the benefits of education which you have bestowed upon us. Your labors of thirty years in this Institution are recorded in its history and your name is as familiar to the schools of deaf-mutes here and abroad as the grand Palesades just beyond the river are to your eyes.

We—the pupils under your charge—still remember the zeal and energy with which you have labored to promote our intellectual and moral welfare; looking around this noble establishment, probably the largest of the kind in the world, we see how much you have toiled to its permanency as a deaf-mute school and make attractive everything

appertaining thereto and the admirable arrangement and management of its educational departments show that your mind, even in spite of your increasing age and ill health, is still as active as formerly.

You know we were once in a state of mental darkness—not knowing the names of objects around us—knowing nothing of the world beyond the narrow range of our sight—absolutely ignorant of the existence of the Deity, Divine Providence and our Gracious Saviour, but when we entered your school the clouds of ignorance which covered our mental sky slowly dispersed before the bright sun of knowledge.

Our venerable friend, it must be gratifying to you to see us here in so large a gathering welcoming you once more. While we regret your retirement from the high position which you have so long and most faithfully held, we are rejoiced to find your son Isaac Lewis chosen to succeed you. He is worthy of the trust and we do not hesitate to express our belief that he will prove to be as efficient a principal as you have been.

And in your private life we hope and pray that our Heavenly Father will allow you to live long to enjoy the earthly blessings of life."

The stillness of the assembly showed the deep interest inspired by the occasion, and when Mr. Witschief concluded, the venerable Dr. who was visibly affected, came forward and replied as follows:

"Mr. President, with emotions too deep for utterance I accept the testimonial which you have so gracefully and kindly presented to me. It shall ever be cherished as one of my most precious possessions and as such be transmitted to my descendants. The sight of it will ever awaken pleasant feelings, reminding me of this, one of the happiest days of my life—the crowning day of more than forty-five years of zealous labor in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb. Retiring now to seek that repose grateful after long labor, necessary at my advanced age, this memorial will be to me a proof that I have not lived and labored in vain; that the Deaf and Dumb in whose service all the best years of my life have been spent, have minds and hearts capable of the highest cultivation as is testified by their warm gratitude to their teachers and their graceful mode of showing their gratitude. I see around me many of those who in years past, rejoiced my heart and rewarded my labor by their good conduct and diligence in study—tokens of the usefulness and respectability to which they have since attained. That many others whose promise of usefulness was bright, have gone over the dark river of death is a saddening and yet chastening reflection. It teaches us the importance of timely preparation for that great change that must come to all. God's ways are not as our ways and the summons may come when we least look for it.—That you, my friends, may all be useful and respected in this life and prepared for the better life to come shall ever be my earnest prayer, I shall see but few of you again in this life but I hope, while I am spared, to hear of your welfare. And surely there is not one of you who will not strive to attain and make sure the hope of that meeting to which we reverently look forward in that better land to which our loved ones are gone where there shall be no more parting nor sorrow and where the long sealed ears of the Deaf shall open to the eternal songs of the redeemed."

Prof. Laurent Clerc, of Hartford, Conn., the veteran pioneer of deaf-mute instruction in America now took the stand. He said he had known Dr. Peet since 1822, a period of forty-five years.—known him both as Steward and Teacher at Hartford, and he held both these offices at one and the same time. He had to provide for the physical wants of the large household, teach his own class, and qualify himself to teach them more as he went along, and he (Mr. C.) could bear witness to the energy displayed and diligence exercised in the matter, the fore-shadowing of the great things which the Dr. had for deaf-mute education since then. Prof. Clerc gave some interesting recollections of the progress of the Institution at New York, and the causes which led to its foundation. He was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the old Institution on 50th Street. Referring to the gift just received by Dr. Peet, he said that it was no flattery, but a well deserved compliment to the recipient and a commendable and substantial proof of the gratitude of those who had benefitted by his

labors. It gave him great pleasure to have been permitted to see the presentation of such a testimonial to an old associate.

John Carlin, Esq., of New York, next delivered an address, which, being in blank verse, we transcribe entire for our readers:

Joyous has come this day to witness friends
Twining the ties of friendship pure afresh;
And with the garland of respect and love
Encircling their old *Alma Mater's* head.
With healthful pleasure spreading o'er my heart
I see you all aglow with happiness
And all afloat on hope for joys in store
On this occasion: Be our Father thanked
For his benignant mercies and regard
For us—His children whom He hath denied
The precious sense; and praise to Him is due
That in our deafness we have been allowed
To see the germs of knowledge in our minds
Budding and sprouting forth, to smell and taste
The flowers and fruits of Language, and to feel
The warmth of pure Religion's sunshine bright.

Tis fifty years—just half a century—
Since into life an infant institute
Sprang forth in all its native feebleness.
Through that long course of time it stood and moved
From place to place, and slowly wax'd in size,
In beauty and in strength until this day,
And lo, among the classic, sylvan spots
On Hudson's shore, on which our Irving loved
To dwell in prose, it proudly stands a pile,
In style attractive and of wide dimensions.
E'en is perfection still to be attained
In some new avenues yet unperceived,
Diverging from the sign-abounding route,
The mode of mental culture, picturesque
And useful as all honestly believe,
Has long to yonder goal been kept in peace,
That speaks in praise of Harvey Prindle Peet,
As a long-laboring, faithful, thoughtful man.
Need I enlarge here on the cheerless work
Of six and thirty years he hath pursued?
And say how many winters o'er his head
Have passed, and many balmy summer breezes
Have sooth'd his cares and anxious thoughts away?
Behold his hoary head and body bent,
And furrows in the brow, which Time hath added
As lines of honor to his name and years
Of labor of true love.

He's to retire
From toil to rest. As the huge locomotive,
Conscious, as it were, of vig'rous life,
And of its grace, its might and lightning speed,
Obedient to its master, gently rolls
On the smooth rails, now thundering whirls along,
With following cars, rebounding nervously,
And jolting, swinging on from side to side
Through smiling fields and over plac'd streams.
At length, approaching the dark terminus,
While, quickly from the swinging train detach'd,
The pond'rous engine wheels along the curve
To cease its course, by them impetuous push'd,
The cars straightforward move on their career
As blithely free as a balloon on high,
Until by brakes subdued down to repose,—
So, when his mantle of responsible trust,
Like good Elijah's, on his son is flung,
The heart and mind of our time honor'd friend,
So fraught with warm and deep solicitude
For the benighted mutes o'er all the land,
Will keep their course straightforward on the track,
Until the angel-brakemen—O dread Death!—
Brings him low to repose and brings his soul
Whither now Gallaudet and Weld abide,

And happy dwell the ones of nearest ties—
Those who once cheer'd his eye—in whom his heart
Is centred, throbbing with undying love.

Mr. Thomas Brown, of West Hunnaker, N. H., being now called for, took the stand. Previous, however, to his having said anything Dr. Peet desired to say a few words.

He said, "Mr. Brown, who is waiting to address you, was one of my first pupils at Hartford. He was a favorite with me and knows me well. Between us there has always been a firm and lasting friendship, and it is very appropriate that he should be here and speak of days long past."

The substance of Mr. Brown's remarks was as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—"I hope your expectations are not raised too high in regard to the remarks I am about to make. It is true that my experience dates back forty-five years, and that this old head of mine,—older I think, than that of any other mute among the hundreds whom I see before me—has many recollections of the early days of Dr. Peet, at Hartford and of Gallaudet, Clerc and the other early teachers of the deaf and dumb, all of whose memories should ever be gratefully cherished in the breasts of deaf-mutes; but I being a plain farmer and my hands more used to holding the plough or wielding the scythe than to delivering addresses in the sign language, my remarks, may, after the refined and elegant addresses we have already listened to, appear to you in as strong a contrast as does a homely, lumbering farm waggon with its accompaniment of unearthly screeches from ungreased axles to the rapid noiseless and elegant motion of a gentleman's carriage. However, I will do my best, and if I do not entertain you, I will not keep you long.

I entered the American Asylum at Hartford forty-five years ago, when the business of teaching deaf-mutes was comparatively new to all engaged in it, and entirely so to some. Gallaudet, Peet and Clerc were then the prominent teachers and managers. The signs they then used were by no means so extensive or so elegant as those we now have and some of them were awkward enough: however, they served the purpose for which they were intended and new ones were adopted as necessity required. Old memories crowd upon me thick and fast as I stand here to-day. The events and personages of forty-five years seem passing before my mind's eye in review. This presentation to Dr. Peet reminds me strongly of a similar gathering years ago, at Hartford, Conn., on the occasion of the presentation of Silver Plate to Messrs. Gallaudet and Clerc. The former has passed away, but the latter still lives, in a green old age, to remind us of the times when deaf-mutes had no educational advantages. Let us all manifest during the remainder of his stay on earth, in appropriate words and deeds, our appreciation of the sacrifice he made in leaving his native land as he did to instruct the deaf-mutes of a foreign country.

At the time of the presentation above noted, I had the honor of a personal interview with Dr. Gallaudet, senior, in which he expressed great personal gratification at the testimonial he had received from the deaf-mutes. When I heard of the project of a similar presentation to Dr. Peet, it had my instant and cordial approval and I esteemed it a privilege to be allowed to contribute my mite towards procuring it and a still greater one to be present on the occasion. I may be allowed to say that if any doubts existed in any one's mind about the feeling between the Dr. and myself, they were settled forever with those who witnessed our meeting on my arrival here. The venerable Dr. has spoken of his span of life being near its end, but while he lives the goblets to-day presented to him cannot be drained of the wine of gratitude which fills them. We must all die at our appointed time, but so we are prepared, it matters little when the summons comes. We may never meet again in this life, but there is another and a better world, where I hope all of us will be gathered at last."

With your permission, I will go back a little and refer to some personal experiences which this occasion brings up before my mind.

"On the tenth of September, 1851, I was at work on my farm, in a lot which I had named the *Gallaudet Lot*. The day was intensely hot, and I felt very sad and gloomy, although I could not give any reason therefor. I worked as long as I could and finally gave it up and went to the house to rest. I had hardly sat down in my chair when some one brought me the news that *T. H. Gallaudet* was dead. I was much shocked and grieved, and since then have

often wondered whether there was not some mysterious connection between my sad feelings on that day, and the death of my early friend and benefactor. I have never studied the theory of premonitions, but I confess it appears to me that there are such things.

I have several lots on my farm named after particular friends of mine. One lot is the "*Peet Lot*," not on account of its being meadow land, as I am told some would imagine from hearing its name, but in remembrance of my friend, the Dr.

Another lot is the "*Turner Lot*," so called because the Rev. Wm. W. Turner, well known to you all, once took the wrong road when wishing to go somewhere, and discovering his mistake, turned round at that very place. Others are named for Clerc, Backus, etc., but I will not farther particularize or detain you. To all that has been said regarding the energy and perseverance shown by Dr. Peet throughout a long and useful life in anything pertaining to deaf-mutes and their education, I desire to add my personal testimony and in closing, to express the wish that he may see many anniversaries of this occasion, and be able to drink the wine of gratitude on each."

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, next made some remarks on the relative position occupied by himself and Dr. Peet at the time of the latter's entering the asylum at Hartford as a teacher. While Dr. Peet was trying to copy the signs as made by Gallaudet and Clerc, he, laying in his cradle was making motions in the air on his own account, reaching nothing as to how much he should be obliged to make them for a living hereafter. He went on in this strain for some time, producing much merriment among the assembly; the merriment being much increased by the gravity of his face. The Rev. Dr. is one of those who, when indulging in facetious remarks, never pretend to see anything to laugh at in them, hence the higher appreciation naturally evinced by those to whom the remarks are addressed.

He concluded by announcing that he would hold a service in the sign language at St. Ann's Church, for deaf-mutes, in the 18th street, between the 5th and 6th avenues, on Friday next at twelve o'clock, after which a collation would be served in the vestry of the church; and extended an invitation to all to be present. As some individuals might be obliged to leave the city before the time for service arrived, and might desire to see the interior of the church, he would request the sexton to have it open for the accommodation of all such.

He took occasion to speak highly of the "*National Deaf-Mute Gazette*," and to recommend all to subscribe for it, and sustain it by every means in their power. Its editors and proprietors being present, it was now a good time to subscribe.

Prof. Pyatt, of Philadelphia was called for, but merely remarked that he could add nothing to what had already been said. Gratitude was more eloquent than words, and whether it found open expression or not, the memory of such men as Gallaudet, Clerc, Peet and Weld would always be cherished by deaf-mutes, and a more lasting monument be raised in their hearts than any marble or granite shaft that could be erected.

Mr. Chamberlain, editor of the *National Deaf-Mute Gazette*, being invited to speak, seized the opportunity and made a few remarks which were well received.

Prof. Peet said that when the project of a paper for the Deaf and Dumb was started in 1866, he received a circular to that effect, but took no notice of it and would not encourage it by word or deed. His reasons for this action were the prejudice against such papers which the course pursued by the "*Gallaudet Guide*," created in his mind and his fear that the *Gazette* would follow in its footsteps. He knew that the Deaf and Dumb needed an organ of their own, and that one rightly conducted would be of great benefit to them, but he did not think this was the right one. He had carefully read

the *Gazette* from the beginning, and was now satisfied that the paper was and would be a useful thing to the deaf and dumb, and to their friends. He fully believed that it would continue to improve as it would be enabled to do so by the increase of patronage, correspondents and contributors. He would now not only subscribe for it himself, and urge all present to do the same, but would recommend it whenever he had an opportunity, and do all he could for it, for it was worthy of patronage.

Mr. Job Turner, a native of Massachusetts, but for many years a teacher in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Staunton, Va., next spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—A northern man by birth. I am yet almost a stranger here, few are the faces present which have any connection with my recollections of Hartford, when I was educated. I have been in the North only three times since 1837. The object of my present visit was principally to attend this celebration, and to look once more on the face of my venerable friend, Dr. Peet. The circumstances which led to Dr. Peet's removal from Hartford to New York are yet fresh in my memory. The Governor of New York State came in contact with an intelligent pupil of Hartford and from inquiries made, concluded that some superior virtue lay in the instructions in that Institution. Dr. Peet was selected to assume the superintendence of the school in New York, and has retained it to the present time. The present shape of the Institution and the good it has done needs no repetition at my hands. The wisdom of the choice then made, has long been manifest and the New York Institution is a standing eulogy of the ability of its head.

The mantle of the retiring Principal has fallen on shoulders worthy to bear it, and the future of the Institution is in good hands, in saying which I doubt not all of you will support me.

[Dr. Wilder's remarks will be found on another page, or in next number, they not having arrived as yet, and we have to make up for press.]

M. D. Bartlett, gave notice of a Business meeting of the "Empire State Association of deaf-mutes" to be held the next day in the same place. He also read a subscription paper for the purpose of raising an appropriate monument to the memory of J. W. Chandler, late President of the Association, to which quite a number of names were already appended, and announced himself as ready to receive the subscriptions of all who desired to contribute to that purpose.

The following is a copy of the paper.

At a meeting of the Board of officers of the "Empire State Deaf-Mute Association," held in Utica, February 28th, 1867, Messrs. M. D. Bartlett, C. Caddeback and L. N. Jones were appointed a committee to solicit funds for a suitable monument to the memory of our departed friend and brother, the first President of the Association, Mr. John W. Chandler. They were also authorized to procure and erect the monument when a sufficient sum should be secured.

Toward the object, we, the undersigned agree to pay the amounts opposite our names.

The committee report already subscribed full three hundred dollars, and that there is a prospect of much more, as the paper has not yet been presented to many of the friends of Mr. Chandler.

SECOND DAY A. M. SESSION.—Thursday, 9 1-2 o'clock.—Called to order by President Witschief.

Prayer by H. P. Peet, LL.D.

Reports of Treasurer and Secretary read and accepted.

The Constitution was taken up for amendments.

On motion of Mr. Angus, Sec. 1, of article VII of the constitution was offered for amendment by striking out the word *male*. He gave the following reasons for it:

"Because the spirit of the age is leading immediately to woman's

equality with man and enlightened opinion more and more favors her being considered the ally of man in every good work. It does not seem just the thing while generally in the world, woman receives increased and increasing privileges we should hold to the doctrine of the dark ages."

Mr. Peet spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—This is not with us a theoretical but a practical question. In discussing it, we identify ourselves with no political party, and yet so far as our action becomes public, we may incur the reprobation of a large and influential portion of the community, if we decide against female suffrage, while we cannot be censured by those opposing this as a political element if we decide in its favor. The former would say that the deaf-mutes were behind the age, that they had no enlarged ideas of human rights, that they held to the prejudices of a past and benighted age. The latter would, on the contrary take no ground against us if we decided to admit this principle in our society. They would not derive from it the idea that deaf-mutes were in favor of extending it to political matters. They would simply consider it as a question of expediency in the government of this particular society. Therefore, while we would get much praise if we decided in favor of allowing females to become members of this society and vote on its resolutions and in the election of its officers, we should get no blame—whereas we should get much blame from one party, if we refused this boon, and get no praise from the other. In Episcopal and Congregational churches, the ladies are allowed to vote as a rule, and I believe this is the case with other ecclesiastical bodies.—In our case, it seems to be peculiarly appropriate. As boys and girls, you have been educated together, taught at the same time by the same teachers, having the same views of truth brought before your minds, having the same sympathies and a common object in view.—What reason can be assigned why the ladies should take no part in deciding the points which may arise in your discussions? Is it because men have superior wisdom and virtue. On some points woman is much wiser than man, as she is generally better. All her tendencies are in the direction of right. If by her man fell, by her also man is comforted, sustained and often directed. What do we not owe to our mother's guiding hands? And what married man is there among us, who does not know that he owes more of his success to the counsels derived from the finer instinct of his wife's nature, than to his own duller reason. For myself, I am willing to own that on many points I have gained ideas from my wife that were all important when called upon to exercise judgment or to decide upon some particular line of conduct. This society by admitting ladies will be much safer and more apt to be upon the side of the right than if it excludes them from its deliberations.

Considerable discussion ensued after which the amendment was unanimously adopted allowing the ladies to join the association by paying the membership fee of one dollar and admitting them to vote but not to hold any office.

On motion of the same gentleman Mr. Angus the words "Except the first Article" in Article XI of the constitution which sanctions the name of the association for a permanent one under that clause was also offered for amendment by striking out not only these words but also the present name because to his thinking it was not wise to consider that no future generation will be able to find a more convenient name. He thought the present name was regarded as bombastic by outsiders and it was not the best way to accomplish our purpose to begin by rousing the prejudices of others. The proposition, especially the former question was earnestly opposed by Mr. Carlin. In the meantime Prof. Peet suggested the idea of forming an association of the middle States to be called "the Association of the middle States for Deaf-Mutes."

A lively debate on it was participated in by Mr. Carlin, Prof. Peet, Mr. Gillingham and others. On motion of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet seconded by Mr. Rider and the President of the Philadelphia Literary Association, the question was withdrawn for the present and the name of the Association retained with good feeling.

On motion of Mr. Rider, New Jersey, was admitted to the society and it was resolved that a manager shall be biennially elected there-

from and that any resident mute thereof shall be allowed to hold any office in the Society.

The election of officers of the Society for the two ensuing years then took place and resulted as follows:

President—Alphonso Johnson, New York.

Vice President—Wm. O. Fitzgerald, New York.

Secretary—H. O. Rider, Mexico, New York.

Treasurer—U. Cuddeback, Lyons, New York.

Manager for Western N. Y.—S. A. Faber, Scipio N. Y.

“ for Northern N. Y.—E. E. Miles, Syracuse N. Y.

“ for Southern N. Y.—M. D. Bartlett, Brooklyn N. Y.

“ for New Jersey—Walter McDougal, South Bergen, N. J.

The President elect on being introduced to the chair humorously said that although, like the President of the United States, he bore the name of A. Johnson, he could not follow the policy of that man's administration.

Mr. Thomas Brown next made a few remarks, tendering on behalf of New England his thanks for the courtesies received, and to a general well worded eulogy on Dr. Peet he added some good words for the sake of friendship assuring the members of the association that their expression of friendship for the parent association were well and kindly received and cordially returned.

On motion of the President elect the following gentlemen were announced as additional honorary members of the society.

Rev. Easton Benjamin, Prof. Laurent Clerc, A. M., Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clerc, Prof. O. W. Morris, A. M. and J. R. Burnet, Esqr. Wm. Martin Chamberlain, and John W. Compton of Washington D. C.

In the pauses or breaks between the balloting several speeches were made, and sundry ideas ventilated by various gentlemen. Mr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, who was, by some inches, the tallest man in the convention, (he claimed to be an inch taller than President Lincoln,) was called up and made some remarks. Unlike himself, his speech was short; but we could easily believe his assurance that he should long remember the occasion, if the length of his memory bears any proportion to his physical height.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet having made a few remarks in relation to establishing an Institution for deaf-mutes on the west coast of Africa, introduced Mr. A. J. Hasty, a semi-mute, who graduated a year ago with distinction from the Gallaudet scientific class of the American Asylum and who had offered himself to go to Africa and begin the school.

Dr. G. stated that his associate, the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, had promised to raise \$400 towards sending Mr. Hasty on this mission of love and good-will to the African deaf-mutes.

Mr. Hasty then addressed the convention somewhat at length showing how he had been providentially led to engage in this undertaking and what his plans for the future were. His heart was evidently in his work and he touched the sympathies of all who were present. He asked for the prayers of his friends that God would direct him and bless him in the duties of his new position. We understand that Mr. Hasty will leave for Liberia about the 1st of November.

The Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, in a short address, expressed his interest in deaf-mutes and promised to do all in his power to promote their welfare.

Mr. McGann Principal of the Hamilton School C. W., having been called on by, the President said, that he had during his life witnessed many interesting sights calculated to arouse in his mind sensational delight, but that which he now beholds was of the most cheering and pleasing character imaginable. To see before him 500 of the human family who previous to instruction were merely a

remove from the beast which perisheth, debarred by their infirmity and consequent ignorance from the rights, privileges and immunities of civil life without hope and God in the world, but now by the mental training received in this and other Institutions restored to these gracious privileges and relying upon the promises of Redeeming love. It is a sight at which the philanthropist and the christian must rejoice with joy unspeakable. Mr. McGann then expressed his astonishment at the tact and talent displayed by the members of the Association in the decision of the bye-laws and constitution giving evidence as they did of a high state of mental culture. He then discarded on the wonderful abilities displayed by the orators of the day Messrs. Carlin and Angus. He referred to the attack which the former celebrated deaf-mute orator had made upon a system of instruction by which he benefitted so largely. He accused Mr. Carlin of ingratitude for these attacks and said “ingratitude is as the sin of witchcraft.” He then gave an account of the rise and progress of deaf-mute education in Canada and the difficulties attendant on his labors ascribing his unsuccessful efforts to extend the blessings of deaf-mute education to political partyism—changes of Government &c. He paid a well merited tribute to the great and valuable services rendered by Dr. Peet in the cause of deaf-mute education over the whole continent of America. He gave the views of the Chief Superintendent of education of Canada on the subject of Articulation and lip-reading which were unfavorable to that system. Mr. McGann resumed his seat amid the applause of the meeting.

After the conclusion of the McGann's address, Mr. Carlin rose to reply to him.

Mr. Carlin said that he was much interested in Mr. McGann's remarks concerning the school in Canada; and that, as regards articulation and signs, of which Mr. McGann spoke at some length, he (Mr. C.) had discussed the subject in the *Gazette* and the *New York Evening Post*, and therefore he did not think it necessary to introduce it here; but as he Mr. McGann accused Mr. Carlin of ingratitude for the old system by which he acquired so much knowledge, he was constrained to consider this point in order to show the accusation was a gross injustice done to him.

Mr. Carlin proceeded to say that before the Copernican (Solar) system was introduced, it had for centuries been a universal belief that the earth was stationary and the sun revolved around it; Galileo was instructed in and believed the old system; but when he read Copernicus' theory, he carefully examined the heavens with the telescope which he himself invented and constructed, and was fully convinced of the fallibility of the old system, and the consequent history of his sufferings, caused by his open advocacy of the new system, was known to all. And Mr. Carlin now demanded of Mr. McGann if Galileo was ungrateful because he abandoned the old system, which he found was erroneous. Mr. McGann did not answer this question. Mr. Carlin concluded his defence with a remark that he still loved and respected his good teachers, but was strongly opposed to the old system of deaf-mute instruction which he was assured was more hurtful than beneficial to the deaf-mute's mind. (Applause.)

Prof. Laurent Clerc, enlivened the meeting by some sketches of France in his early days, dwelling especially on the characteristics and appearance of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he had seen. Despite the age and infirmities of eighty-two years, the pantomime of the veteran Professor still has the clearness and graphic power which distinguished him of old.

A resolution was introduced looking to the presentation of a memorial to the Legislature of New York, asking that the State funds be used to send pupils from New York to National deaf-mute college at Washington.

The opposition to any such measure was so strong, and the grounds taken, so incontrovertible that the resolution was withdrawn.

One of the points made was that the education of the deaf and dumb of the Institution was already carried to so high a point that the Legislature and the friends of most of the pupils were satisfied.

Another was, that a still greater advance beyond this could be made if the Legislature so desired, all that was necessary being that means be furnished for employing a greater number of teachers in proportion to the number of pupils, and that for this convention composed of deaf-mutes, most of whom were graduates of this institution to memorialize the Legislature to send its funds out of the State, would be to place a gratuitous and undeserved stigma upon the Institution.

Another point was that the National College was designed to relieve the States from the expense of the very highest education of which deaf-mutes are capable, and that it was very proper for Congress to contribute largely to it, for that purpose, and for private individuals to endow it with that end in view, while at the same time it would be bad policy for any or all the States, as such, to incur expenditures which they might easily, if they so desired, forego without any detriment to the cause of deaf-mute education.

Another point, and one which was suggested by Dr. Gallaudet was that any such action on the part of the State of New York would probably be found to be unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. Rider, F. D. Hodgeman, Esq., President of Fort Edward Bank, in consideration of the donation of fifteen dollars, was also named an honorary member.

On motion of others by turns, resolutions and thanks were passed and tendered to the reporters of the public press, who during the sitting of the convention on the first day gave publicity to the proceedings; to Dr. Peet and his son for their generous hospitality, and whole souled qualities, for which they were entitled to bear off the palm; to their subordinates, especially the gentlemanly steward, Mr. C. N. Brainerd, and the ladylike matron, Mrs. Louisa P. Hotchkiss, for their untiring attention to the wants of the participants of the convention and the numerous favors received at their hands, and also to the superintendents of the New York and Erie and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad and the People's line of boats for their liberal kindness in furnishing to the mutes a free return ticket.

Acknowledgements were also extended to Messrs. M. D. Bartlett, N. M. Duncan and D. R. Tillinghast who had ably and faithfully performed the duties pertaining to the committee of arrangements and also to the retiring manager, Mr. L. N. Jones, for his general usefulness to the society for which much praise was due him.

The benediction having been pronounced by Dr. Peet, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The forenoon of the next day was devoted either to social reunion or promenade in the magnificent Central Park and the great stately thoroughfares of the metropolis.

There was a game of base-ball played between the Fanwood and Washington clubs, an account of which and the score, will be found elsewhere.

At twelve o'clock, the participants in the convention assembled in a body at St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes, in eighteenth street.

In the course of the religious services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Clerc and the Rev. Mr. Benjamin, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. John Grann and Mr. Gilbert received the rite of baptism.

At the close of the services, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet read to the audi-

ence a letter, which he had received from Mr. David Buxton, of England, accompanying which was an address, bearing the signatures of several British teachers of the schools for deaf-mutes, to Dr. Peet. It is regretted that the address did not come in time to be read at the convention.

The letter reads as follows:

August 16th, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to ask your kind officers in carrying out a design which as it had the approval of your brother when I mentioned it to him here two days ago, will I hope receive yours also.

It is your brother's suggestion that I send to you the accompanying copy of an address from British teachers of the deaf and dumb to Dr. Peet on his retirement from the office of Principal in the New York Institution.

The occurrence of our mid-summer vacation has prevented the completion and subscription by those concerned in it of the address itself in time for presentation at the approaching convention, I wish ours to be presented along with the other valedictory compliments which may be contemplated in America. The only way in which this can now be done, is retaining the actual documents until it is duly complete, and then forwarding it to send you at once the accompanying copy with the names of those who have signified to me their intention to sign it. That intention has been expressed with a warmth of regard for Dr. Peet, and of esteem for his services which could not but be grateful to him, seeing that you are announced to take part in the proceeding. I thought I might venture to ask you to present from us to whom your name, and services are so well known, our tribute of regard for so earnest and able a worker in that field which it was your father's province to open in America, where Dr. Peet has labored so long.

Your brother encouraged my hope that you would kindly undertake this duty, if I asked you to do so, and I can truly say that the pleasure which I have had in initiating and promoting this address, could have no greater addition by your consenting to be the presenter of it. I will send the original as soon as finished. I have had great pleasure in making the acquaintance of your brother, I heard much of you from the Rev. Dr. John C. Dubois when he was lately in England. I hope some day to greet you here, and to become acquainted with you personally, as I have long been wishing your name and works. Believe me dear sir,

Yours truly and faithfully, DAVID BUXTON.

The Rev. DR. GALLAUDET.

After the audience had been entertained by pleasant allusions to the occasion which had brought them together, they all according to a previous invitation adjourned to the basement of the church, where there was a table presenting a neat appearance to which the amplest justice was done in consideration of the good things with which it was loaded.

Prior to parting with each other for home by various public routes, suitable acknowledgements were made by Mr. Carlin on behalf of those present, to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and others, who co-labored with him in getting up so nice a table.

A YALE STUDENT DROWNED.—*Hartford, Conn., Aug. 30.*—A sad drowning casualty, occurred in Farmington this forenoon. Wm. A., youngest son of Rev. John R. Keep, teacher of the deaf and dumb asylum in this city, was in a row boat with a female relative, on Farmington river, and approaching too near the dam, was carried over the falls and drowned. The female companion saved her life by clinging to the edge of the boat till assistance arrived. Keep sunk and when found life was extinct. He was a young man of fine talents and very much respected. He was twenty-one years of age and a member of the Sophomore class in Yale College.

BAPTISM.—Mr. James C. Austin and wife and Miss Sarah H. Wright, all deaf mutes, were baptized and taken into the fellowship of the Baptist church at West Cornwall, Vt., on Sabbath afternoon, Aug. 25th, last.

"My dear fellow," said Beau Hickman to a waiter at a hotel, "I have a respect for flies; indeed, I may say, I am fond of flies—but I like to have them and my milk in separate glasses; you mix so much better when you have control of both ingredients."

EDITORIAL.



We propose to make the *GAZETTE* a means of communication and information among deaf-mutes, and to avoid the faults of the old *Gallaudet Guide*. It has now attained a foothold which is daily strengthened. We are pleased at the many commendations of the *Gazette* which we have received, but desire to make it still better, more useful, and varied. We do not desire to have it in future, so exclusively *deaf and dumb* as it has been. While keeping the mutes at large well informed of each others progress and welfare, we intend also to add religious and miscellaneous departments to it. We do not imagine the deaf-mutes to be so much interested in their own particular world as to feel no curiosity about the rest of it, and will try to give them a useful and entertaining, as well as personal journal. In order to do this we need help. Our subscribers hail from all parts of the country, and many of them are doubtless able to furnish items if they would do so. We will consider it a great favor if they would let us know whenever they have anything of interest about deaf-mutes. Also there are many of them who can think and write and we wish all such would send us their ideas. We have no doubt we could make the *Gazette* much more interesting if they would do so. Never mind the language, send the *ideas* in such shape as you please, and if we can improve the language we will do so and thank them for the opportunity. There is an old story of the rain drop, which thought it would stay in the cloud, because the earth was very dry and it could do no good of itself by dropping down. It finally concluded to drop and *do what it could*; its example being followed by other drops, there was a smart shower and the parched earth was refreshed. Just so with us, a fact from one of our subscribers, an idea from another, a little here and a little there, each one doing what he or she can, will greatly lighten our labors and make the columns of the *GAZETTE* varied and interesting. If our friends will support us we will do all we can to improve the paper and give a monthly feast of good things.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our subscribers have removed to other places since subscribing, without informing us of the fact and requesting us to change their post office address, as they should do in all such cases, and then, after two or three months, they write to us complaining that they have not received the *GAZETTE*, and requesting us to send the back numbers from the time they removed to their new places. We have done so up to the present time, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that all subscribers removing to another place should let us know immediately, and we will cheerfully change their address as they may direct, but it is too expensive to send back numbers in such cases. Our subscribers will please take notice accordingly. Hereafter, subscribers removing without letting us know must look to their *old* post office for their papers until they order their address changed.

For several years past the "Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association" has been accustomed to hold a grand Levee on each first of January, at their Rooms, 221 Washington St, and on each and every occasion hitherto, have had from 150 to 300 attendants. Arrangements are always made to enable those who come to have a good time, socially and intellectually, and the same will be carried out this year.

We give this early notice of the occasion so that all may be informed of it in time to be present if they should be able to make the necessary arrangements. There are generally collected at these gatherings, nearly all the mutes for twenty or thirty miles around and some much more remote. The Committee of arrangements will do all in their power to make the coming Annual Levee the most successful which has yet been got up by the Association. When they get the Programme arranged and other particulars in order, due notice of it will be given in the *Gazette*. Our readers are requested to communicate this fact to their mute friends and neighbors.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes will be held during the day, thus bringing together many of our prominent men and adding to the interest of the occasion by their presence. The usual games on such occasions will be provided and the whole thing will be conducted on the general style of such gatherings elsewhere, from which all can judge what it will be.

P. W. PACKARD, } Committee
WM. M. CHAMBERLAIN, } of
N. P. MORSE, } Arrangements.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All Communications for the *Gazette*, and all subscriptions should be sent to PACKARD & HOLMES, Editors and Proprietors. A list of our duly authorized agents can be found on our first page. We shall not be responsible for money sent to any other than ourselves or our agents, whose names we shall announce in our columns from time to time for the information of our subscribers.

We would request our patrons both old and new, to send us their subscriptions for the next year (1868) as early as possible, in order to enable us to estimate the number of copies which we must strike off to supply the demand and have enough *back numbers* on hand for possible orders.

The copy of the inscription on the testimonial to Dr. Peet, which came too late for insertion in its proper place, is as follows:

PRESENTED TO

HARVEY PRINDLE PEET, LL. D.

BY HIS

DEAF-MUTE FRIENDS,

AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR GRATITUDE FOR HIS LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THEIR BEHALF, AS PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
New York, August, 28th 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Mrs. Minerva Townsend, formerly Miss Heaton, sister to Mrs. Martha Chapman, formerly Mrs. Dillingham; natives of Millsboro, Penn. Information may be sent to Packard & Holmes, 9 Spring Lane, Boston, Mass.

— If you would have your daughter's husband pleased with his breakfast, teach her to get a breakfast.

We would respectfully solicit items, contributions and correspondence from our friends and subscribers in Great Britain as well as elsewhere. The GAZETTE is devoted to the mutes of no particular locality, but open to communications from any quarter.

To our new subscribers, those received during the late Convention, we would say: If any errors occur in your address, or any non-receipt of papers occur, let us know and we will correct whatever is wrong. We may have made a blunder or two in the hurry and confusion attendant on the last day of the Convention.

Benjamin Pierson Esq, and Hon. John P. LeRoy, members of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Deaf-mute Institute, died, the former on the 30th of July, and the latter on the 3rd of August, 1867, just three days within each other.

PERSONAL. Mr. Austin Ward Mann, a semi-mute, and a graduate of the Indiana Institution, has been appointed a teacher in the Michigan Deaf-mute Institute.

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Report of the Edinburg (Scotland) Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb lies before us.

This Institution is supported by subscriptions and donations from societies and individuals, and the Report before us has twenty-six pages in small type filled with the names of subscribers to its fund and the amount paid by each.

Number of pupils at last report, 70; admitted since then, 14; left since then, including one death, 13; present number, 71; The teachers are four in number, including the head master.

The industrial department is composed of a printing office, a shoe shop and a tailor's shop, together with a sewing mistress for the girls.

By the laws of the institution no pupil is admitted, except in special cases, below eight years of age. The girls to remain till fourteen and the boys till eighteen. During the last four years of their stay the boys are placed in the Industrial Department.

The charge for board and tuition of ordinary pupils is £15 per year, (about \$75 of our money,) with £2 per year for clothes. Charity children £10 for board, education and clothes. Day Scholars, 5 shillings per quarter. Parlor boarders, from £40 to £100 per year, according to circumstances.

As an aid to the institution, a feature exists which is new to us. It is called "The Ladies' Society for promoting the education of the deaf and dumb poor of Scotland." It originated, thirty-two years ago, with a few ladies, as a "Thank-offering Society."

The plan proposed was, that parents should subscribe one shilling annually for each of their children who could hear and speak, as a mark of gratitude to God that their children were exempt from so serious a calamity. The money thus collected is applied to aid in educating deaf and dumb children of poor parents. It is a matter of regret that the subscriptions have fallen off of late years, and the means of the society have, consequently, been restricted, but notwithstanding this, it appears that *eight* pupils are now supported, wholly or in part, at the institution, by this society.

The "Report of the Manchester (Eng.) Schools for the Deaf and Dumb for 1866-7," is also received. This is, properly, the forty-third report.

No children admitted younger than eight or older than twelve, except in extraordinary cases. It is proposed, however, to make children admissible at four years of age.

There are two schools, "The Upper School" and the "Infant School."

There were, at date of report, April 9, 1867, 108 pupils in the Upper School and 40 in the Infant School.—Total, 148. Two deaths occurred during the year, one in each school.

The upper school pupil, Mary Bradley, was deaf, dumb and blind, and a great sufferer physically. She had been in the institution for twenty years. The infant school pupil left for the Christmas holidays in apparent good health, but is since dead.

This institution, like the one at Edinburgh, appears to be supported by subscriptions and donations, although it seems to have a fund at interest from which to draw for unforeseen contingencies and for the supply of deficiencies, should any exist. The period of instruction is limited to five years, subject to a discretionary power in the committee in special cases.

We have received a circular from the Alabama Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which says:

"The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first day of October next, and continue forty weeks.

"State beneficiaries admitted free of charge, except for clothing and travelling expenses. Pay pupils charged (\$200) two hundred dollars per session for board, tuition and necessary school-room expenses.

"It being of the utmost importance that pupils should enter at the beginning of the term, no pupil will be admitted after the 15th of October."

For further information address JOE. H. JOHNSON, Principal and Secretary Board of Com., Tallegeda, Ala.

We shall notice this Institution more extensively in a future number.

From the Watchman and Reflector.

SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN.

Many old people will tell you that, when they were young, they committed to memory, from the Primer, such lines as the following:

A was an archer, and shot at a frog;
B was a butcher, and had a great dog;
C was a captain, all covered with lace;
D was a drunkard, and had a red face;

and so on through the alphabet. Would you like something in a similar form, and yet different in kind, leading you to get information from the Bible? When I shall learn that you are interested in what I now put before you, I may give you more of the same sort. You see I have omitted W, X and Y. Should you find proper names in the Bible beginning with those letters, please inform me, and I will supply the omission.

A was a traitor found hung by his hair.—2 Sam. 18: 9.
B was a folly built high in the air.—Gen. 11: 4.
C was a mountain overlooking the sea.—2 Kings 18: 42, 43.
D was a nurse, buried under a tree.—Gen. 35: 8.
E was a first-born, bad from his youth.—Heb. 12: 16.
F was a ruler who trembled at truth.—Acts 21, 25.
G was a messenger, sent with good word.—Dan. 92: 2, 22.
H was a mother who loaned to the Lord.—1 Sam. 1: 27, 28.
I was a name received at the ford.—Gen. 32: 22-28.
J was a shepherd in Arabian Land.—Ex. 3: 1.
K was a place near a desert of sand.—Deut. 1: 19.
L was a pauper, begging his bread.—Luke 16: 20, 21.
M was an idol, an object of dread.—Lev. 20: 2, 3.
N was an architect, ages ago.—Gen. 6: 13-22.
O was a rampart to keep out the foe.—2 Chron.
P was an isle whence a saint looked above.—Rev. 1: 9.
Q was a christian saluted in love.—Rom. 16: 23.
R was obscure, yet a mother of kings.—Matt. 1: 5.
S was a Danite, who did wondrous things.—Judges 14: 5, 6, &c.
T was a city that had a strong-hold.—2 Sam. 24: 7.
U was a country productive of gold.—Jer. 10: 9.
V was a queen whom a king set aside.—Esther 1: 10-22.
Z was a place where a man wished to hide.—Gen.

Now, children, if you go carefully through these lines, and look out the passages in your Bibles, you will think of a great many questions which you will wish to ask your parents, and your parents will probably ask you many questions, and so you may get a large amount of Scriptural knowledge which you will remember as long as you live. Please read 2 Timothy 3: 15; and may what is there said be true of you all when you become young men and young women.

YOUR FRIEND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. R. BIRKBY. Will you explain what you mean by *type marks*, or send us the application and we can tell better after seeing it.

CUYAHOGA. Please favor us with your real name. Your letter is good, but it is a rule that the Proprietors and Editors must know the real names of all correspondents.

For the Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A cursory account of things at the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Columbus may not be out of place in the columns of the "GAZETTE." I was in Columbus for a few days at the end of last July. A very large edifice just back of where the old, rickety and tumble down thing, which survived the purposes for which it was put up, lately stood, is progressing towards completion, but how soon it will be all done is uncertain. Sometime ago, I saw, by a circular, that the regular re-opening of the school in September had been postponed till late in the Fall, when part of the building at least will be ready for occupancy. When I got within sight of the structure, its length, width, and height astonished me. The materials used in its construction are brick, stone and timber from the pineries in Michigan, the corners, most of them, from bottom to top being of lime stone. It stands east and west, facing south. The front of the center part is taken up with balconies of iron, three stories high and weighing eighty-eight tons. The workmen were putting up a flight of stone steps before the front door. The east wing will be used by boys as a play room, a study room, and a dormitory, one above another, and will also contain some other rooms devoted to other purposes. The west wing will be occupied by the girls for the above mentioned purposes. One fellow there facetiously observed that the boys in their wing of the building could enjoy the glories of sun rise denied the other sex in the other wing, who, I would add, would be compensated by those of sun set. The dining room is on one floor and the chapel on the one just above, both in the main portion of the building, the male and female pupils coming in from their respective wings at opposite doors. The school rooms will occupy the rear part on three floors. The apartments throughout are spacious and airy, having lofty ceilings, and those in both of the wings are alike in their dimensions. The rooms in each wing, used for the same purpose, (take the study rooms for example) will be on the same floor. The foundations for an engine house were being laid back of the edifice. Necessity obliged the purchase of a little piece of ground, beyond the limits of the premises and the pulling down a house thereon. In making the excavations they struck springs of water about ten feet below the surface of the ground. The water flowed out in such force and volume as to threaten filling up the hollow. The water had to be pumped out all the time, when I was there. It hindered the work much. I was told that when the finishing touch was applied to the building it would have cost half a million of dollars. So the institution will occupy a prominent position in the regards and affection of the people of Ohio, and be second to none of the other benevolent institutions within its borders or to those of its kind in the United States in the extent and utility of the work it will soon engage in again. I can hardly help contrasting the refusal of several successive Legislatures before and during the first few years of the war to make any appropriations for the object now well nigh accomplished, though powerful influences were brought to bear in its favor, during the time when prices of things were moderate, with the unusual generosity of the later bodies in voting money to push it forward to a successful end while the State was laboring under a heavy debt, and prices high.

I had the happiness of making the acquaintance of Mr. G. O. Fay the principal. I found him generous and open hearted. All that I conversed with spoke of him as a good man and a capable Principal.

He seemed to me well fitted for the responsibilities of the place.

The old building, where so many of us received the rudiments of written language, is gone, only a pile of brick showing where it once stood. I missed it much, as it would have vividly called my school days to my mind. Upon the whole the place looked quite different from what it was when I left it eleven years ago.

The old structure being torn down, the principal had to look about for an office to attend to his duties in. The steward and matron had also to be provided for. For this purpose the building used by the male pupils as a study room and a dormitory for several years past was taken. It was partitioned with boards. The officers and the domestics feel quite comfortable in their temporary abode, which being embowered among the shade trees looks like a retreat. They must have felt it to be such a thing during the dog days just passed away.

I had the good luck to meet with Mr. Spofford, one of the mute teachers and one of the earliest pupils at the Hartford Institution. He was as full of vivacity and wit as ever; his bachelorly face beaming with intelligence. He always has a capital story on hand.

The only fault I found with the appearance of the premises was that the ten acre lot on which the buildings already spoken of stand looked disproportionately small, the new edifice taking up about three fourths of the length of the grounds. [?] Now if I have made any inaccuracies in my statement some one better acquainted with the details of the structure will please note and rectify them.

CUYAHOGA.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2nd, 1867.

DEAR GAZETTE:—We left Boston one week ago to-night, in company with half-a-dozen friends, bound for the convention, and the semi-centennial celebration at New York.

We took the Boston and Providence Railroad to Bristol, R. I., and there embarked in the "Providence" one of the two floating palaces which constitute the new "Bristol Line," of the splendid furnishings, and ample and luxurious accommodations of these boats, we will only say that they were all that could be desired, and everything else, supper, attendants, servants and officers, were on the same scale, and showed a desire to please the travelling public. Any extended eulogium of ours would be superfluous and we therefore forbear.

Our party did not find time hang at all heavy on our hands. We discussed the "Maine Law," Politics, the coming election and its probable and possible results—rather dubious, this last, in all its aspects—License *versus* Prohibition—the majority of us coming out strongly in favor of "License," and other topics. The recollection that at one of the Stations on the B. & P. R. R., we had seen a large party of colored people in their holiday dress, evidently returning from a pic-nic, led me to a lively discussion of the "Civil Rights Bill," and other matters in which the Freedmen are very much concerned. It was late before we sought rest in our capacious and comfortable berths.

We arrived at dock in New York about seven o'clock the next morning, and here our party separated. The greater part of them, myself included, met again about noon, and started for the Institution at Fanwood by the Eight avenue cars. Our arrival was welcomed by a large number already there. We were first shown to the reception room, and requested to enter our names, residences, occupation and sundry other particulars in a book provided for the

purpose, which book, we doubt not, will heretofore be frequently consulted, and figure largely as authority for statistics of a certain kind. That over, we adjourned to the dining hall, where we were introduced to Dr. Peet, long the principal of the Institution beneath whose roof we then stood. The venerable Dr. seemed to enjoy the occasion hugely, and the meetings between him and some of his favorite pupils, whom he had not seen for years, were such as to bring tears to the eyes of the witnesses. The occasion and its attendant interest seemed to lift full twenty years from his brow. For two or three days the stream of guests came in like a flock of western pigeons, and when, at ten o'clock, on Wednesday morning, the Association was beckoned (not called) to order, the spacious chapel of the Institution, which will comfortably seat six or seven hundred persons, was quite full, and many more came afterwards.

It was, indeed, a curious and interesting scene to move in and observe old friends, school-mates and class-mates meeting, who had not seen each other for ten, twenty and thirty years. If the changes of years baffled recognition, a quivering of the fingers, spelling the name, or the repetition of a once familiar personal sign awakened memory and hand, face and eyes overflowed with a flood of recollections. The scenes of youth filled the memory and the warm feelings of youth glowed in every heart, making all feel young again.

This great assembly of deaf-mutes, comprises teachers, quite a number; two or three editors, a number of clerks in public offices; many dressmakers and a great crowd of farmers and mechanics, with their wives and daughters, all of the more respectable sort, not excepting two or three "colored Americans" of the blackest type. Of the celebrities of the deaf-mute world, there are present Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., and Prof. I. Lewis Peet, of New York, Prof. Laurent Clerc, of Hartford; Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of New York, Rev. Francis J. Clerc of Philadelphia, John Carlin, Esq., of New York, and others of more or less note.

To all this great crowd, the liberality of the Directors has thrown open the doors of the Institution, and made them welcome to its hospitalities, which all present will agree with us in saying were dispensed with an overflowing hand.

Of the celebration of the anniversary, the presentation to Dr. Peet, and the proceedings of the Association, you will doubtless have a full report and we shall therefore confine ourselves to other matters.

The evenings were steadily devoted to social re-unions, and every one was busy in forming new acquaintances or renewing old ones, talking over the past, telling of the present, or in some cases laying plans for the future. Individuals were there from Texas and Virginia, from Michigan and from other Western states, but the greater number were from the Middle and New England States. The scale of intelligence was high indeed, and we do not fear to challenge comparison with an equal number of hearing persons picked up much at random.

All enjoyed themselves fully and freely, and many would fain have lingered longer when the time came for parting. All things must have an end, and so when Friday morning came, the assembly began to disperse, and at night the halls so lately full of life and beauty, were empty and deserted. Those left in charge no doubt felt somewhat lonesome, but they could not certainly say that their efforts to make the meeting a success, had attained that result, and those who attended it carried away food for thought and conversation for months to come.

Standing at a window of the Institution which overlooks the Hudson river, on Friday morning, in company with a number of graduates the remark was made that the feeling of those present was undoubtedly expressed in the following lines:

"Though scattered e're the setting sun,
As leaves when wild wind blows,
Our home is here, our hearts are one,
Till Hudson cease to flow."

The sentiment was adopted, the speaker was cheered, and the little band dispersed. The services at St. Ann's Church on Friday afternoon was well attended; the sermon was appropriate and doubtless very acceptable to the audience, many, in fact, most of whom, seldom get an opportunity to attend divine service in a language which they can understand. The collation in the basement of the church, after the service, was abundant and luxurious and received the most ample justice from those for whom it was designed.

We attended by invitation, a social gathering on Friday evening, at the house of John Carlin, Esq., and found some twenty deaf-mute friends, ladies and gentlemen, assembled. It was a very pleasant affair and did not break up till late.

The next day, we accompanied some friends from Philadelphia to the boat in which they were to return. Going on board with them the boat left the pier before we were aware, and we were forced to go as far as Port Monmouth, N. J. We did not afterwards regret the accident, however, we may have felt at the time, for the trip down the noble bay of New York and back, now forms one of the pleasantest recollections of our visit.

On Sunday we attended service at St. Ann's Church. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. F. J. Clerk. Some fifty mutes were present, among whom we recognized a number of Bostonians who were still lingering in the city like ourselves.

As we sit at our window and watch the busy stream of life in the street below, we can hardly realize that six hundred mutes have gathered in the city within a week, and departed to their homes again, without leaving a trace except with those persons and places with which the object of their visit was most intimately connected. But we know it to be a fact, and this reminds us that it is even so.

We come and go, and we pass away forever, and others take our places and the world rolls on. We may be remembered for a while, but sooner or later our memory fades utterly away except with those most near and dear to us.

During the convention, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion that, notwithstanding the high state of perfection to which deaf-mute education had been brought, there was yet much to be done, and we could not help thinking, in connection with this fact of Longfellow's lines;

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave;
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Those who are now interested in our the education of deaf-mutes will eventually pass away, but they will leave "footprints in the sands of time" which will guide others in the same pursuit and be the means of benefiting many and otherwise "foalorn and shipwrecked" deaf-mute brother.

We have already exceeded our limits, and will draw rapidly to a close. We peeped into the Studio of the Artist, John Carlin, Esq., and enjoyed a quiet chat and examined his pictures, of which he has quite a number finished and in different stages of progress. We also looked into the printing office of Messrs. Persechein, Witschief and Blackman, 46 Beekman Street, and the Lithographic establishment of Ballin & Baegel, 43 Dey Street, both which firms are composed of deaf-mutes and showed well in their respective lines. We have received many personal favors from the deaf-mute residents of the city, for which we try to tender our hearty acknowledgments and we hope for an opportunity to return the favor if they ever visit the "Hub."

We ought to have mentioned the "Base Ball" game played between the "Ponwoods" of New York and the "Columbians" of Washington D. C., on Friday A. M., in which the latter won, for reasons which will be stated by other parties hereafter and forwarded to you for publication, together with the score and other essential particulars. We understand that you considerably increased your subscription list during the Convention. Congratulating you on this and hoping for a long continued existence on your part, we are yours truly. M.

ABOUT 500 FACTS ABOUT THE DEAF AND DUMB CONTINUED.

CXX. CONVERSION.

One of the most remarkable cases of conversion at Wilton, Conn. in 1822, was that of a deaf man whose name is buried in oblivion. This person had not been able to hear a sermon thirty years, and had long been stupid on the subject of religion. But without knowing there was any such thing as a revival in that place, he became deeply impressed with the state of his soul, and was at length led to hope and rejoice in Christ.

CXXI. EXTRAORDINARY INITIATION.

The division of the Sons of Temperance in Charlottesville Va., initiated a deaf-mute into their order in August, 1853. This individual was an interesting and intelligent young man, who was educated at the Virginia Institution, it was a novel and highly interesting scene, and was witnessed and participated in by a larger number of the members that usually attended the meetings of the division.

CXXII. NUMBER OF DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

An English pamphlet recently informed me that there were in the world 445 establishments, including public institutions, associations, and private schools, for the education of the deaf and dumb.

CXXIII. ALMOST A MIRACLE.

A young man of the town of Charters, Eng., between the age of twenty-three and twenty-four, the son of a tradesman, and deaf and dumb from his birth, began to speak suddenly, to the great astonishment of the whole town. He gave them to understand that about four or five months before he had heard the sound of the bells, and was greatly surprised at this new and unknown sensation. After some time a kind of fluid issued from his left ear, and he then heard pretty well with both. During these three months he was sedulously employed in listening without saying a word, and accustoming himself to speak softly, so as not to be heard, the words pronounced by others. He labored hard, also, in perfecting himself in the pronunciation and in the ideas attached to every sound. At length, supposing himself qualified to break silence, he declared that he could now speak, though as yet but imperfectly. Soon after some able divines questioned him concerning his ideas of his past state; principally with respect to God, his soul, the moral beauty of virtue and deformity of vice. The young man, however, had not directed his solitary speculations into that channel. He had gone to Mass, indeed with his parents, had learned to make the sign of the cross, to kneel down, and to assume all the airs of a man in the act of devotion. But he did all this without any manner of knowledge of the intention or the cause; he saw others do the like, and that was enough for him. He knew nothing even of death, nor did it ever enter his mind.

CXXIV. SAVED BY SIGNS.

Some time since I received a letter from a deaf-mute adventurer, a graduate of the Virginia Institution, giving me an account of his narrow escape from death, which would certainly have overtaken him but for signs. He was travelling through the Territory of Utah, towards California, in company with a party of emigrants, when a party of Indians suddenly came upon them. The emigrants dispersed and ran in different directions, leaving him alone. The Indians would have shot him on the spot instantly without mercy but he made signs to them, as the mutes do, which prevented them from killing him. His signs pleased and amused them so much that they talked with him by that means for some hours. They told him that they would not kill him and other deaf-mutes, but that they were fully

determined to kill the speaking whites, upon whom they would be revenged. After bidding him good bye they went in pursuit of the emigrants who had left him. He afterwards met his old fellow-travellers again, and they together reached their destined place of safety.

CXXV. PERPETUAL DUMBNESS.

Rev. Dr. Carey, the celebrated missionary, found a man in Calcutta who had not spoken a loud word for four years, having promised to keep perpetual silence. Nothing could open his mouth till, happening to meet a religious tract, he read it, and his tongue was loosed. He soon threw away his resolution, and became, as was believed, a partaker of the grace of God.

CXXVI. A STRANGE CASE.

In one of the Western States a child, three years old, was run over by a wagon, became cross-eyed, and never spoke afterwards.

CXXVII. REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

Thomas Aquinas was so unusually simple and reserved in conversation that his fellow students regarded him as a very mediocre person and jocularly called him the dumb ox of Sicily. His master, not knowing himself what to think, took occasion one day, before a large assemblage, to interrogate him on several very profound questions; to which Thomas replied with so penetrating a sagacity that the master turned towards the students, who were seated around his chair, and said, "You call brother Thomas an ox, but be assured that one day the noise of his doctrines will be heard all over the world."

CXXVIII. DR. BLANCHET.

Dr. Blanchet, the Frenchman who has been reviving and extending the idea of teaching the deaf and dumb to read the lips and to articulate, has lately died in France.

CXXIX. IOWA INSTITUTION.

Iowa is going to build a deaf and dumb institution capable of holding two hundred inmates. The new and true idea of caring for such unfortunates in small classes and in a more domestic family manner has not got so far west.

CXXX. THE SPEECHLESS SPOKE AGAIN.

Mrs. Nettleton, who died at Killingworth, Ct., some time since, had been blind for over two years and speechless for several weeks. Shortly before her death the full and perfect possession and exercise of both faculties returned.

CXXXI. STRANGE MARRIAGE.

A paper published at Milton, Penn., says that a deaf and dumb man has married a blind girl in Georgia.

CXXXII. BRAIDWOOD'S PUPIL.

Some time since I had the pleasure of meeting with a deaf and dumb gentleman and had a pleasant conversation with him. I found him intelligent, though his education was limited. He was educated at Edinburg, Scotland, by the Braidwoods, one of whom came to Virginia and opened a private school for the deaf and dumb, some years before the establishment of the Hartford School. His school might now be the oldest in America if he had not fallen a victim to the bottle. It was debt and intemperance that caused him to break up the school and flee to New York to avoid imprisonment. He has never been heard of since.

CXXXIII. AFFECTED DEAFNESS.

A stranger dismounted at the door of a hotel in Indiana and gave his horse to the hostler or waiter. The barkeeper opened the register to take his name. "You are right," said he, "a single room would be more agreeable;" and he walked into the dining-room, to which the crowd of boarders were passing. The barkeeper ran after him, screaming in his ear, "what name did you say?" "Thank you," said he, "I can find the way; don't put yourself to any

trouble." On his return to the bar-room a waiter took up his saddle-bags, and told the stranger he would show him his chamber. "My friend, who will spend the evening with me, prefers plain sherry," said he, "you may send up a bottle and a few cigars." "I did not," said the barkeeper, "exactly understand your name." "I think a little ice would improve the wine," was the answer; "and now I think of it, you may put the bottle in a wine cooler." His friend now joined him, and they walked to his room together. The deaf lodger patronized the house to the extent of another bottle before he slept. The waiter who brought it up ventured once more to enquire his name. "Nothing more," said he, "except a slice of ham, a pickle and a little bread and cheese." The next morning, after breakfast, when the stranger's horse was at the door, he asked for his bill. He was told that it was six dollars and three-quarters. "You are very kind"—I had expected to pay you; but if this is your custom, to charge nothing for the first visit, you shall not lose by it; all my friends in Spongeville will certainly give at least one call when they come into the city. Good morning." "I would thank you to pay your bill before you go!" screamed the barkeeper. "I am obliged to you," said the deaf gentleman, "I can put them on;" and he took up his saddle bags and departed. As he mounted, the bystanders began to laugh immoderately at the embarrassment of the barkeeper, who was in despair, while he bawled after the delinquent, who continued bowing and repeating his assurances that he would certainly remember the accommodations, civility and liberality of the house. and recommend it to all his friends who might pass through the city. The gentleman who so well affected deafness won the wager he had staked on the success of his scheme, and paid his bill the next time he visited the city.

CXXXIV. HOW THE DEAF MAY HEAR.

About 1750 a merchant of Cleves, named Iorissen, who had become almost totally deaf, sitting one day near a harpsichord, while some one was playing, and having a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the bowl of which rested accidentally against the body of the instrument, was agreeably and unexpectedly surprised to hear all the notes in the most distinct manner. By a little reflection and practice he again obtained the use of this valuable sense. He soon learned, by means of a piece of hard wood, one end of which he placed against his teeth while another person placed the other end on his teeth, to keep up a conversation, and to be able to understand the least whisper. His son afterwards made this beneficial discovery the subject of an inaugural dissertation, published at Halle in 1754.

Perolle has given some excellent observations on the capability of hard bodies to connect sound, in the memoirs of the Academy of Turin for 1790 and 1791, a copy of which might be gotten by applying to the United States consul at Genoa.

CXXXV. DESTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN.

History says that the destruction of deaf mute children was, in many instances, connived at by the authorities, who did not openly approve of it, for it was thought that they could be of no benefit to the public.

CXXXVI. NOT ALLOWED INHERITANCE.

Among the Hindoo or Gentoo laws it was decreed that whoever was born deaf and dumb should be classed among persons incapable of inheritance, but that the person who superseded them in the inheritance should support them by allowing them clothes and victuals.

CXXXVII. A DEAF-MUTE IN 690.

History bears testimony that, in 690, John, bishop of Hagulstadt, taught a deaf mute to speak, and to repeat after him words and sentences.

CXXXVIII. INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES BEGUN.

No attempts appear to have been made to give them instruction until the latter part of the fifteenth century, when Agricola, professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, Germany, speaks of having seen a deaf-mute who had learned to understand and practice writing.

CXXXIX. PASCHA AND HIS DEAF-MUTE DAUGHTER.

In the middle of the sixteenth century Pascha, a clergyman of Bradenburg, instructed his daughter, who was a deaf-mute, by means of pictures, the method which is, I am told, still in use in Spain and Turin. It should be adopted by the American deaf-mute schools where it is not used, as it is found, by long experience, that it is of great value to such persons.

CXL. A DEAF AND DUMB PRINCE.

In 1629 a deaf-mute German prince named Emanuel Philibert was instructed by Ramires, of whom history speaks as a deaf-mute having education enough to be capable of teaching others. How he was instructed is unknown.

ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL.—At a festival party of old and young, the question was asked, Which season of life is most happy? After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said—"When the spring comes and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees and they are covered with blossoms, I think, How beautiful is Spring! And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are all among the branches, I think, How beautiful is summer! When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, How beautiful is autumn! And when it is sore winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, and I see the stars shine through.

A TEMPERANCE JOKE.—The "Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati *Times* of a joke played on some delegates to the Good Templar's Convention recently held there. They got into an omnibus at the depot, and told the driver to take them to a temperance house. "All right," said he, and away he drove. He gave them a pretty long ride, and finally hauled up in front of an immense stone structure, surrounded by a high wall. "What hotel is this?" inquired a delegate, eyeing the premises in a bewildered manner.

"Michigan State Prison," said the driver, "the only temperance house in Jackson."

They concluded not to put up there—not if they could help it.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. Frank Worcester, (deaf-mute) in Dracut, Mass., was entered on the 23d of August, last, during the absence of the family, by three burglars, who carried off plunder valued at about \$35 00, overlooking more valuable articles, probably on account of haste, and left on the floor an iron rod and a piece of lead pipe eight feet long, evidently intended for weapons in case of resistance by the inmates. The burglars were afterwards arrested and locked up for trial before the Superior Court.

ACCIDENT.—A steer, while being driven through the streets of Philadelphia, Pa., lately, became furious and dashed through several streets, knocking down and badly injuring several persons in his progress. A mute boy was tossed by the animal and badly bruised. The steer was finally shot dead by a member of a fire company. Suffering from thirst was probably the cause of its furious doings.

PRESENTATION.—President Lyman, of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York city, was lately presented by the German Agents of the company with a fine oil painting of old Diedrich Knickerbocker, renowned by Washington Irving. The painting was executed by John Carlin, Esq., the deaf-mute artist, of New York.



FARMERS COLUMN FOR OCTOBER.

If you have not cut up your corn in September, do it as early in October as possible. It ought, if possible, to be cut up before the first killing frost. When hay is high you should make the most you can of the corn stalks for fodder by cutting them up close to the ground as soon as the corn is well glazed, without waiting for it to be dead ripe. Put it in shocks by taking five rows, and gathering the stalks upon some hill in the central row, so as to have 25 or 30 hills to each shock; (unless the corn is very small and thin.) First put two or three hills together in the centre, round one left standing, and bind with a slight band of straw so that it will stand alone, then gather the rest to this nucleus and bind with a stronger band. After the shocks have stood about two weeks, the corn may be husked, and the stalks bound in bundles, and put in some out house or in what is called a *barrack*, that is, four posts surmounted by a roof that can be raised or lowered by pins. Corn stalks will pay for a roof to keep them dry even better than the second quality hay. If you have not time to husk the corn in the field, it may save time to pluck the ears from the stalks, when dry, and cart them to the barn, to be husked of evenings. Then you can invite all the young people in the neighborhood, and have an old fashioned husking frolic. I save the best ear in a stalk that has two or more. Of course they must be selected while still on the stalk. Save your seed corn when you are husking. Another favorite country merry making is the *apple paring*, for which this month is the time. Whether you find it convenient to have a *frolic* for that or not, do not neglect the drying of some of your abundance of fall fruit for the season when fruit is not to be had.

To return to the corn, if you want to sow rye or wheat on the corn stubble, the corn can be carted off the ground as soon as cut, and shocked in some meadow till you get time to husk it, or piled thinly along a fence, where no cattle are allowed to come.

It is considered a good plan to plow in the fall such stiff, clayey grounds as you intend to till next spring. The soil will become more furable and fertile by being exposed to the snows and frosts of winter.

If you have any animals to fatten, begin it betimes, and feed them all they will eat with an appetite. It takes less food to fatten creatures in October than it will later in the season.

ERRATA.

In the Farmer's column for September, every reader who knows any thing of farming will have discovered that *oak* stubble should have been *out* stubble. But it is not so obvious that where the printer makes me speak of the manure from "droppings of the *eves*" I wrote droppings of the *cows*. Both are good, but the latter much more likely to increase the manure heap. J. R. B.

— If the devil comes to my door with his horns visible, I will never let him in; but if he comes with his hat on as a respectable gentleman, he is at once admitted. The metaphor may be very quaint, but it is quite true. Many a man has taken in an evil thing, because it has been varnished and glossed over, and not apparently an evil: and he has thought in his heart, there is not much harm in it; so he has let in the little thing, and it has been like the breaking forth of water—the first drop has brought after it a torrent. The beginning has been but the beginning of a fearful end.—SPURGEON.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

FANWOOD vs. COLUMBIANS.

The first of a series of fly games came off between these two deaf-mute clubs on Friday, August 30, 1867, on the grounds of the Athletic Base Ball Club, at Washington Heights, New York.

It had been previously agreed between them that they should play three games, which would make the winning club the champions of all deaf-mute clubs in the Union. The game was to have taken place on the 28th, but it rained on that day, as also it did on the 29th, and so, when the 30th came, though there was a fiery sun in the heavens, yet the numerous mud-puddles here and there would not yield an inch under its scorching heat, and so the play was interrupted considerably. Ball after ball would go splash into a puddle and remain till some plucky fielder had courage enough to pick it out. The ball was rendered so wet by these nuisances that it was with great difficulty that the fielders could hold or the strikers get a good knock at it.

The Fanwoods were short of three men, among whom was the pitcher, whose absence was the sole cause of their utter defeat. Now, the Fanwoods depended wholly upon their pitcher; he had discovered such an ingenious knit in delivering the ball that it was with the greatest difficulty their opponents, however smart at the bat they might be, could get a single high knock, and those that did fell victims to some well-taken fly. As he was absent they had to put another in his place, who, not being familiar with the base-men, caused a good many fine chances for *outs* on the bases to slip away. However, as it was, the Columbians went to the bat and came out in the ninth inning with the neat score of 32, and the Fanwoods 18.

Now or never for the New Yorkers, and it proved to be never, for only five runs were secured; the last batter falling a victim to a handsomely taken fly at right field.

So ended a well fought battle and a well earned victory.

On the Columbia side they had only six of their men in the field, but they had Brewer, their pitcher, whose pitching was (strictly speaking) first class, and many were the fouls he carried off his opponents bats.

Next June the return game will be played at Washington, D. C. and if both clubs have full nines a very brilliant and exciting contest is expected.

The following is the score:

| FANWOODS. | OUTS. | RUNS. | COLUMBIANS. | OUTS. | RUNS. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bull, pitcher, | 4 | 2 | Brewer, pitcher, | 6 | 1 |
| Gardner, catcher, | 3 | 3 | Glynn, catcher, | 4 | 1 |
| Winslow, 1st base, | 1 | 4 | Ingraham, 1st base, | 0 | 7 |
| Witschief, 2d base, | 6 | 0 | Hotchkiss, 2d base, | 6 | 2 |
| Dewland, 3d base, | 3 | 2 | Bird, 3d base, | 2 | 4 |
| Tilli ghast, center field, | 2 | 3 | Crossman, center field, | 2 | 5 |
| McCarty, right field, | 3 | 3 | Parkinson, right field, | 2 | 5 |
| Van Tassel, left field, | 3 | 2 | Plowman, left field, | 2 | 3 |
| Hughs, short stop, | 2 | 4 | Quinn, short stop, | 5 | 0 |
| | 27 | 23 | | 27 | 32 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th | |
|------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|
| FANWOOD.— | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | — 57. |
| COLUMBIA.— | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | — 22. |

Fly Catches—Columbia, 2; Fanwood, 3.

Outs on Flies—Columbia, 3; Fanwood, 2.

Struck out—Columbia, 3; Fanwood, 5.

Bases on called balls—Columbia, 2; Fanwood, 1.

Put out on bases—Columbia, 12; Fanwood, 10.

Left on bases—Columbia, 4; Fanwood, 1.

Umpire—Mr. F. A. Rising.

Scorers—Messrs. Slayd and Brown.

Time of game—Five hours and thirty-five minutes.

YOU CAN NEVER RUB IT OUT.

One pleasant afternoon a lady was sitting with her son, a white-haired boy, five years of age. The mother was sick, and the child had left his play to stay with her, and was amusing himself in printing his name with a pencil on paper.

Suddenly his busy fingers stopped. He made a mistake, and, wetting his finger, he tried again and again to rub out the mark, as he had been accustomed to do on his slate.

"My son," said his mother, "do you know that God writes down all you do in a book? He writes every naughty word, every disobedient act, every time you indulge in temper, and shake your shoulders, or pout your lips, and, my boy, *you can never rub it out!*"

The little boy's face grew very red, and, in a moment tears ran down his cheeks. His mother's eye was on him earnestly but she said nothing more. At length he came softly to her side, threw his arms round her neck, and whispered, "Can the blood of Jesus rub it out?" Dear children, Christ's blood *can* rub out the evil you have done, and it is the only thing in the universe that can do it. "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

Spiritual ploughman! Sharpen thy ploughshare with the Spirit. Spiritual sower! dip thy seed in the Spirit, so shall it germinate; and ask the Spirit to give thee grace to scatter it, that it may fall into the right furrows. Spiritual warrior! whet thy sword with the Spirit, and ask the Spirit, whose word is a sword indeed, to strengthen thine arm to wield it.

CHIPS.

— You cannot get to heaven by your works. You might as well seek to mount the stars on a tread-wheel, as to go to heaven by works; for as you get up a step, you will always come down as low as before. If you cannot be perfect, God will not save you by works.

— Any man who trusts so much as a single hair's breadth to his works, is a lost soul. He who trusts to the least atom of works, though it be so small that he himself cannot discern it, will be lost.

— How easy it is for you and I to fly up! How hard to keep down! That demon of pride was born with us, and it will not die one hour before us. It is so woven into the very warp and woof of our nature, that till we are wrapped in our winding sheets we shall never hear the last of it.

— How foolish are those men who wish to pry into futurity; the telescope is ready, and they are looking through; but they are so anxious to see, that they breathe on the glass with their hot breath, and they dim it, so that they can discern nothing but clouds and darkness.

— As we pour water into a dry pump when we desire to obtain more—so must we have the love of Christ imparted to the heart before we shall feel any uprisings of delight in him.

— Waiting on God brings us to our journey's end faster than our feet.

— Slander no man. Remember the echo.

— We don't care about 50,000 aphorisms, or syllogisms, or anything else. God's word against man's any day.

— Men who have no brains are always great men; but those who think, must think their pride down, if God is with them in their thinking.

— To pray without faith is to make a small fire while it is raining heavily.

— To make a woman's curiosity is to make her pliable.

— If most married women possessed as much prudence as they do vanity, we should find many husbands far happier.

— An uxorious husband makes a scolding wife; and an over fond parent a spoiled child.

— Scolding wives, like bad clocks, are seldom in order.

— To keep your secrets is wisdom; but to expect others to keep them is folly.

— Never be angry with your neighbour because his religious views differ from your own; for all the branches of a tree do not lean the same way.

— Those who have the fewest ungratified wants often have the most ungratified wishes.

— When an intimate friend turns from us, we often find him the most inveterate enemy.

— Forced love must soon become moral hatred.

— As large trees are not the most productive, neither are wealthy men the most liberal.

— The tongue of the slanderer is a deadly poison; and the voice of the scold gloomy.

— The contrast which exists between the abstemious man and the drunkard is this—the former governs his affairs, but the affairs of the latter govern him.

— Rather be pierced by a dart than by the tongue of a wife.

— The religion of the tongue is as the leaves of a tree; while that of the heart is its fruits.

— The use of strong drinks, to most persons, is as pills of arsenic disguised in a honey comb; although palatable at first, it is ruin at last.

— Better that ignorant men remain silent, than babble from the lack of argument.

— Truth, although harmless as the dove, is stronger than the lion.

— The match which lit your candle will reduce a town to ashes. The smallest sin will endanger both the soul of the preacher and hearer.

— As prejudice is deaf, and necessity lawless, even so are beauties void, and beggars covetous.

LOST HOURS.—Lost wealth may be restored by industry, and the wreck of health regained by temperance; but who ever again looked upon his vanished hours, or recalled his slighted years?

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—Mr. George Kent, a deaf mute, (one our subscribers at Amherst N. H.) has caught during this season, 389 trouts, (some nearly a foot long and) 100 pickerel.

If any of our other subscribers have done as well in this "line," should be glad to hear of it as yet he stands at the head.

A CARD.

The deaf-mutes resident on the Albany, Central and Erie R. R. routes who attended the late Convention in New York, desire hereby to express their sense of personal obligation to Mr. H. C. Rider, of Mexico, N. Y., for the valuable assistance rendered to them in procuring tickets and other necessary information on their homeward route, and to tender their thanks for the same. The aid and comfort he administered with so much ability has rendered a very large number of his fellow mutes indebted to him, and the same has, in addition hereto, been acknowledged by their signatures to an appropriate paper, signed by them and sent to him. May he never lack, whenever he shall require it, the aid and ready will from others which he showed to us.

BY REQUEST OF THOSE CONCERNED.

Sept. 1. 1867.

J. B. McGann, Esq., principal of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Hamilton, Canada West, had an English patent lever watch and gold chain stolen from him on board the Hudson river steamer *Connecticut*, on the night of the 30th of August, while returning home from the Convention.

The facts are mainly these: one of the passengers had lost \$300, and a deaf mute on board being suspected of having the money, the purser of the boat searched him, but found no evidence of guilt. The mute was greatly indignant at being suspected, and Mr. McGann interfered to prove his innocence of the charge. Unfortunately, the suspected mute was under the influence of liquor at the time, and this strengthened the suspicion that he stole the money.

The thief must have marked Mr. McGann's watch and chain in the crowd during the altercation. The gold chain had attached to it a gold masonic jewel of the R. A. degree, on which was engraved the letter "A," in the manual alphabet as a *crest*. He has our full sympathy in the loss of so much valuable property, and we hope his efforts to recover it will be successful.

We never knew any good to come of the use of liquor by mutes, any more than by other people, and most heartily condemn its use by them.

OHIO ITEMS. Five new teachers have been engaged for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Columbus, Ohio; four of them will enter upon their duties as soon as the new building is ready. One of them is Mr. Kinney, late supt. of the Minnesota Institution.

The new Building, when finished, will be the largest Institution of its kind in the United States; such is the testimony of all competent Judges who have seen it.

It is hoped to be able to open the school by October or November.

DEAF-MUTES IN ITALY.—According to the last Italian census there are 17,785 deaf and dumb people in the whole of Italy, excluding Venetia. Of these the greatest number are in Piedmont and Liguria, where there is one deaf and dumb person in every 850 inhabitants. In the Romagna the proportion is only one-fifth in every 4,046 inhabitants.



MARRIAGE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BY L. H. SIGOURNEY.

No word! no sound! but yet a solemn rite
Proceedeth through the festive lighted hall.
Hearts are in treaty, and the soul doth take
That oath, which, unabsolved, must stand till death
With icy seal doth stamp the scroll of life.
No word! no sound! but still you holy man,
With strong and graceful gesture, doth impose
The irrevocable vow, and with meek prayer
Present it to be registered in heaven.
Methinks this silence heavily doth brood
Upon the spirit. Say, thou flower-crowned bride,
What means the sigh which from that ruby lip
Doth 'scape, as if to seek some element which angels breathe?

Mute! mute! 'tis passing strange!
Like necromancy all. And yet 'tis well;
For the deep trust with which a maiden casts
Her all of earth—perchance her all of heaven—

Into a mortal's hand, the confidence
With which she turns in every thought to him,
Her more than brother, and her next to God,
Hath never yet been shadowed out in word
Or told in language.

So, ye voiceless pair,
Pass on in hope, for ye may build as firm
Your silent altar in each others hearts,
And catch the sunshine through the clouds of time
As cheerily as though the pomp of speech
Did herald forth the deed. And when ye dwell
Where flower fades not, and death no treasured link
Hath power to sever more, ye need not mourn
The ear sequester and the tuneless tongue;
For there the eternal dialect of love
Is the free breath of every happy soul.



In Great Barrington, Mass., June 7th, 1867, Mr. Freeland E. Coons, (New York Institute) to Miss Clarissa A. E. Mason, (Am Asylum) both of Great Barrington.

In Bloomington, Storey county, Iowa, Dec., 6, 1863, Mr. Hudson L. Ballard of Howard Township, Storey county, Iowa, (Ill. Inst.) to Miss Mary Corbin, of Homer, Hamilton county, Iowa, (Ohio Inst.)

In Breckenridge county, May — 1863, Mr. Theophilus Hoagland, of Gallatin county, Ky., to Miss Nannie Hambleton, (both graduates of Kentucky Institute.)

May — 1862, Mr. Isaac P. Wilson, (Indiana Inst.) to Miss Mollie Babcock, of Louisville, Ky., (Ky. Inst.)

Robert D. Beers of New Haven, Conn., to Olive A. Derby, only daughter of Wilson Derby, by Rev. James P. Terry, in South Weymouth on the 26th of Sept. No cards.

In Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 17, 1867, Miss Louisa J. Hawkins to Mr. Henry A. Burton, (speaking.) Both teachers in the Iowa Institute.



At Bemont, Paill Co., Ills., Aug. 11, 1867, of Bronchial Consumption, Miss Emma J. Donoughue, aged 24 years. (New York Inst.) Her end was peace. Drowned in the Iowa river—John W. Canine, from Gella, Marion Co., Iowa, June 16, 1867.

NOTICE.

DR. T. H. CALLAUDET AND LAURENT CLERC.

The Cartes De Visite of the first teachers of the Deaf-Mutes for sale, at 20 Cents each. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

WM. CULLINGWORTH Jr.,

MANAYUNK, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

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